

*Place names in Merwára.*—By R. S. WHITEWAY, B. C. S., *Ajmer.*

The British District of Merwára is a narrow slip of country between 70 and 80 miles long and from 15 miles to 1 mile broad. The head quarters are at Nyashahr or new Beáwar, a station on the Rajputana line of railway. The district commences some 5 or 6 miles north of this. Dewair the extreme connected point is 66 miles south, and some 10 miles south of it are a few disconnected villages. The district lies along the backbone of the Aravalís with very little level ground. Around Beáwar the general level is about 1500 ft. above the sea, the highest point is Goramji some 50 miles south which rises to over 3000 ft., in the east the Meywar plain slopes gradually away from the foot of the hills, but in the west the drop to the plains of Beáwar is considerable averaging about 1000 ft. and for some distance the country is wild jungle and rocky ravine. Cultivation is carried on in the valleys, the population presses heavily on the good land while the soil is naturally thin, hence heavy manuring and high cultivation require large herds of cattle. As the rainfall is precarious nearly every village has one or more tanks to retain the surface flow off, either to give direct irrigation or retain the water in the wells by percolation. For administrative purposes there are two tahsils, Beáwar in the north and Todgarh (called after the well-known Col. Tod) in the south, Todgarh is the name of the tahsil only and not of any village, the head quarters are in the village of Barsawara an elevation of about 2500 ft. The inhabitants of the country are Mers (cf. Meru, a hill) a jovial set of men somewhat given to drinking. There are a few traces of early clans (mostly pastoral as Gujars) whom the Mers ousted—but speaking generally all the colonization has been done by this latter race—and that mainly within the last 60 years since the English came into the country. Before we took it the inhabitants scourged the neighbouring countries by their raids. They were not numerous and were mainly collected in a few inaccessible villages. They were reclaimed by Col. Hall and Col. Dixon who raised the Merwara batallion and by building tanks rendered settled habits possible. It is still their boast that the English alone conquered them. Their claims as to origin range high, but it is almost certain that they were composed mainly of outlaws who found here a protection from any settled form of government. To the south there are a few Bhils.

Nominally the Mers are divided into Mahomedans and Hindus but the division is little more than a name as all intermarry, and whether a woman is buried or burned depends on the nominal religion of her husband. Their language is a form of Hindi, but with peculiarities

that divide it from that of Meywar on the east, of Marwar on the west, and of Ajmere on the north. It is to illustrate this language and to show how place names are in the process of formation that I have put together the appended list. The names consist of (a) Villages on the Government list (b) Tanks where these differ from the villages (c) Hills, valleys and streams. (a) Villages. Hamlets are now springing up in every direction—danger alone in such a difficult country could keep the people in large villages—only very few names of hamlets are given as they are generally called after their founders as Basiajaga—Jaga's hamlet or Gudha Bíram, Biram's hamlet. Of the 330 villages on the Government list, 160 are called after some person, caste or local god—the names of most of the others are analysed below. These names have suffered great mutilation at the hands of the Persian writers of the offices. I have tried in each case to get the oldest and real form of the word, and then if I could trace any thing in the history, local position or peculiarity of the village, to explain it. As might have been expected 50 years wear and tear have caused some phonetic changes but in all cases the names are peculiarly appropriate. The older villages Jhak, Aslum, Chhapli have names more or less connected with the predatory habits of the people. Many refer to the pastoral habits as Mewása—others refer to the physical peculiarities of the inhabited site as Dholi-chat and others to that of the village lands as Sendra. The names in class B are not so worn as those in class A while those in C are not worn at all. These latter are seldom used far from their immediate neighbourhood—though well-known there, and they have never been reduced to writing. Only a few have been given as they are innumerable. These names are very valuable as giving the real speech of the people as opposed to the language taught in schools—this speech is very rich in names for every kind of rock, stone, ravine and embankment. Wild animals are not numerous—there are a few tigers, bears, leopards, sambhar and nilgái—of these the tiger and sambhar are represented in this list—the bear (richh) leopard (begar) and nilgái (roz) are not—of animals now extinct the plainest traditions refer to the wild buffalo (arna), but I can find no name unless it be the hamlet of Arnáli. The local explanation of Arnáli however that here cowdung (also called arna) was collected in the jungle seems a probable one. Elephants, if there ever were any, have left no tale. The references to local trees and bushes are very frequent. I may add that names are given from some peculiarities and not from general characteristics—thus the few streams and tanks whose name is compounded with khará 'salt' show that the majority of them have sweet water.



A.		
Aḍábálá	आडाबाला	A tank and a locality in the hills—It means (the embankment) across the stream for the former, and the stream across (the way) for the latter.
Aḍámál	आडामाल	The plain between, Jánwar áḍámál pará, would mean that the animal had put a considerable distance between you and it.
Adharsíla	अधरसीला	The name of a hill—The slipping slab—Síla is a slab of rock not apparently fastened to the ground (see Dholíchát)—On the top of this hill is a large boulder with a huge slab on it apparently separate but really joined which rests at an angle of less than 45° with the perpendicular.
Aḍibát	आडीबाट	Across the path (bát.)
Aḍwála	आडवाला	A tank—The one across (the stream.)
A'ku ká thák	आकुकाथाक	The clearing of the madar bush.
A'mner	आमनेर	A village. Amangarh the fort of safety.*
Anákar	अनाकर	A village. Corruption of Anághar, Ana being a man whose house stood on the curious boulder now surmounted by Allahjikathán.
A'ndhídeorí	आंधीदेवरी	A village. Andhí is hidden—deorí the diminutive of deora a temple.
A'njnákirel	आंजनाकिरेल	The valley of the spring. Rel is used for a cultivated and irrigated valley.
A'nspahár	आंसपहार	A hill on which is a jogi's hut (see Dewatan) Pahár is not a word locally used in common conversation.
Antáli	अंटाली	A village. Ant 'intention' tal dena 'to change.' This refers to the story of its foundation.

\* More probably "mango-town" from *ám* mango and *nair*=*nagara*.—ED.

A'onliádho	आंवलीयाघो	The pond of the áonlá trees ( <i>Phyllanthus emblica.</i> )
Arázi gwárarí	आराजीगवारडी	A village. Arázi is an office word Gwárarí is from gawárá a grazing place where there are no houses (cf. Gwár.)
A'san	आसन	A village inhabited by jogís (see Dewatan.)
Athún	अथुन	One of the old Magra villages usually in offices spelt Hathun. It means western and was given by the Meywar Thákurs who suffered from raids from it. The point of the compass are Daráú, North. Lankáú, South. Ugání, East (ugna to spring up as corn.) Athuní, West.

## B.

Badálangá	बडालंग	The big valley. Langá is a valley on the top of a hill between ridges often parallel to the axis of the range. Láná is an opening in the range if the dip be level with the ground.
Bádní	बादनी	A village Corrupted from Bájni. Bájni is commonly applied to rocks which are hollow and give out a sound when struck.
Bágháná	बाघाना	A village. Bágh, a tiger.
Bagar	बगड	A village. Bagar is a cave and also an uninhabited waste.
Bághmál	बाघमाल	A village. Bágh, a tiger. Mál, a plain.
Bagrajhámp	बगडाभांप	Bagra, a cave and jhámp, a waterfall.
Bagri	बगडी	A village. Diminutive of bagar (q. v.)
Báharwás	बाहखास	A tank. Corruption of bárabás.
Báláchárhát	बालाचारहट	A village. Corruption of balachát (see Dholichát).

Baldmára langá	बलदमारालंगा	The valley (where the tiger) killed the bullock. For langá, see Badá langá.
Bandardho	बंदरधो	The monkey's pond (dho).
Bánská dántá	बांसका दांता	The bambu ridge. Dántá and magra both mean a range of hills or a ridge.
Bára	बार	A village, from the 12 inhabited sites subordinate.
Barjálía	बरजालीया	A tank in Bagar towards Barjál.
Bar̄kochrán	बडकेचरां	A village. A corruption of garh kochran. Garh, a fort and kochran, a small hole. The name is a derivative one applied to a fort made by one of the founders of the village.
Bar̄kálá	बडकाला	A village. The banian in the hollow.
Baron ka chaurá	बडों का चौडा	The plain of the banians ( <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> ).
Barsa	बरसा	A hill so called as the neighbours say that when clouds collect over it, it is a sign, that rain is coming.
Barwárikhet	बरबाडीखेत	The field of the barwári grass. Barwári is a kind of soghum, also called barrú.
Basí	बसी	A village. The inhabited site.
Batáora	बटावडा	A tank. The one shared. It is owned by two villages.
Báwanká	बावनका	A tank on the left hand side of Barar which faces east.
Beáwar	ब्याबर	A village. It is said that the Jaipur Rání who built the Kalinjar (q. v.) embankment gave birth (byái) to a son here and hence the name.
Báyalán	बायलां	A village. A corruption of mailan, inside (the hills).
Bhainsápá	भैसापा	A village. Buffaloes feeding-place.
Bhainsapag	भैसापग	The buffaloes' footmarks.
Bhairondho	भैरांधो	Bhairon's (a deity) pond.
Bhándán ká párá	भांडांकापारा	Bhándá is a drummer. Pára or paraband are fields made level on sloping ground by building retaining walls at the lower end.



Bhándán kí kuṛí	भांडां की कुडी	Bhándá is a drummer. Kuṛí is the diminutive of kuṛa, a well.
Bhanwrkund	भंवरकुंड	Bhanwr are the largest kind of honey-bees, and kund is a pond. Bhanwr is also the title of the son of a Kunwar, and grandson of a living Rao or Rája.
Bhanwrráj ká relá	भंवरराजका रेला	Bhanwr raj is an honorific title applied to the bees who are worshipped here. For relá see Anjna ka rel.
Bhartwa	भरतवा	A village. Bharánt division, referring to the quarrels of the founders.
Bhílon ká khet	भीलों का खेत	The Bhil's field.
Bhílwálá	भीलवाला	A tank. The one made by a Bhil.
Bhím	भीम	A village and several tanks; from a man's name.
Bíchhu chaurá	बीछुचौडा	A tank. The scorpions' plain.
Bílyáwás	बिल्यावास	A village. From the bíl or bel tree ( <i>Ægle marmelos</i> ).
Billankurí	बीलनकुडी	Kuri, diminutive of kuṛa, a well. Billa is a small caterpillar in the rains injurious to cattle that eat it.
Bíndábáorí	बींदाबावडी	Bindá is the hole in a rock made by jumpers. Baori is a large well with steps leading down to the water.
Bíndábhátá	बींदाभाटा	The pierced stone. Bháta is the general name for all stones.
Bíndákar	बींदाकड	A tank. The split rock.
Bíndídho kí rapat	बींदी धोकी रपट	A tank. Dah and dho both mean a pond. Rapat is an embankment usually of masonry thrown merely across the bed of a stream to retain the water. Nádí is an embankment thrown up round a field to retain the surface flow off. Taláo is the tank properly so called.
Bírání ká chau-trá	बीरानीकाचौतरा	Birání is a bania's wife, and chautra the local form of chabutra.
Boryánáká	बोरयानाका	A tank. Boria is from the bor (ber) tree ( <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> ). Náká is a corner where a hill ends; some-

		times used for a corner generally, thus the point where a gun is in a beat, would be a náká.
Borká	बोरका	A tank. Bor is the ber tree.
Borwá	बोरबा	A village.
Búḍhípáj	बूढीपाज	Búḍhi is an old woman. Páj is either a small embankment thrown over a narrow shallow stream to cross dryfoot on, or a horizontal slab resting at one end on a sloping rock and on the other on stones heaped up, used for sitting on, it has here the latter meaning.
Butísálar	बुटीसालर	A village. Corruption of modisálar the bare (lopped) sálar tree ( <i>Boswellia thurifera</i> ).
C.		
Chhajjon kí ghá-tí	खज्जों की घाटी	A pass where the rocks project like the eaves of a house.
Cháng	चांग	A village. Founded by Chandela Gujars.
Chapetá	चपेटा	Chapeta (also pacheta) is the game of knuckle bones. Any place where there are big rounded stones said to be there used in the game by some deceased hero is so called.
Chaurá nímrí	चौड़ानीमड़ी	A village. The ním tree plain.
Chháplí	खापली	A village. Chhápa, a night-robber.
Chháprá	खापरा	A tank. A jál tree stands here with a curious overspreading head like a roof.
Chhátrú	खतरू	A singularly shaped rock near Cháng visible for miles; round, like the beak of a gigantic bird. Inside in olden days was a watch-tower hence the name. It is also called Náharmukh or the tiger's face.
Chhipíkuri	खिपीकुड़ी	A tank. The concealed well. There is a small well in the bed of the tank.

Chílábār	चीलाबड़	A village. Chíl a kite, and bar a bannian.
Chítár	चीताड़	A village, founded by Chitar.
Chuklía	चुकल्या	Chuklia is a small <i>jhana</i> and hence this name is applied to a narrow peak with a rounded top as <i>teklia</i> is to a similar one with a pointed one.
D.		
Dábkhola	डाबखोला	Dáb is the name of a kind of grass. Khola is a rocky ravine down which water rushes. Nala is a depression with water running through it. Nál is a valley that can be traversed by cattle. Roda is a rocky ravine.
Dadálía	ददालीया	A tank. Called after a local god.
Dádelá	डाडेला	A tank. Dada is a name and is equivalent of wála.
Dádola	दादोला	A village, founded by Dádú bhil.
Dádubhílwala	दादुभीलवाला	A tank made by Dádú bhil.
Dákipharála	डाकौफड़ाल	Dákí is a man with an evil eye who can eat the liver out of a man's body. Pharála differs little from <i>phara</i> a slope.
Dand	डड	A frequent name for tanks, dandá is an earthen embankment.
Dángphara	डांगफड़ा	Dang is a range of hills, a phará, a slope.
Deðiábai	डेड़ीयाबै	A tank. The place of the <i>baláhís</i> (deđí).
Deokábálá	देवकावाला	A tank. Bála is a stream.
Dawair	दवेर	A village. Deori is a temple.
Dewáthán	देवाथान	A village and tank. The place of the god. Asthán takes the form of Thán, thán is applied as here to a temple. Asan is the village or hamlet where a jogi lives. Áns or dhániáns ( <i>dhyán</i> , reflection) is the actual place at which he lives (see Asan and Áns pahár).



Dhádhrá	ढाढरा	A tank. Dhádhra is applied to a loud noise as a rushing stream and also to a stone that exfoliates—it is probably used in its first sense here.
Dhánchí	ढांची	Dhánchi is the saddle used by potters to bring clay, high in the middle and with pockets on either side.
Dharelá	धरेला	A tank. Dharara means a loud noise and was the name of the stream.
Dahariyán	दहड़ीयां	A village. Dahar is a useless well.
Dhinga ká dhurá	ढींगाकाधुरा	Dhinga is a man's name. Dhura means literally ending, hence applied to a ridge as the end of the rising, and also to a watercourse (which is slightly raised).
Dholádántá	धोलादांता	A very common name for villages. White ridge.
Dhulera	धुलेर	A tank. Dhulera is an intensive of dhola, white.
Dholiá	धोलीया	A village. White (hill). Dholi is another village similarly named but the hill is smaller.
Dholichát	धोलीचाट	Numerous tanks and villages. <i>Dholi</i> is white and <i>chát</i> a flat rock. <i>Chát</i> is a flat rock fastened to the ground. <i>Sillá</i> is a slab not so fastened which could be lifted were power enough applied. <i>Kákar</i> is also a flat rock, but it implies the idea of slipperiness, and also that the rock is raised on the side or top of a hill.
Dhormagri	ढोरमगरी	The cattle range. Magra and its diminutive magri is a common name for range of hills. Magra is the word usually applied to the whole of Merwara.
Dhau ká mathára	धौकामथारा	The point of the pole star. Mathára is a casual name for the point of a hill.

Dhulkot ka dán- tá	धुलकोट का दांता	The ridge of the earthen wall.
Dilwáda	दिलवाड़ा	A village and tank. Formerly Dánwara. Dán is charity, and this village was formerly given revenue free by the Maharája of Jodhpur.
Domhatái	डोमहताई	The dom's meeting place. Hatai is a <i>chaupal</i> .
Dukariá	दुकड़िया	A tank. Dukaria a small deep vessel.
Dungaṛkhera	डुंगरखेड़ा	A village. There are two villages of this name one called from Dungar the founder, the other from <i>dungar</i> a hill. Khera is an inhabited site.

## G.

Gádichhaunrá	गादीछांवरा	A tank. Chhaunra is the <i>dhak</i> tree. Gadichhaunra is the <i>Erethrium suberosa</i> .
Gámelá	गामेला	A tank. The village one.
Gáraḍ ká dántá	गारड का दांता	Gáraḍ is the English word guard, and on the hill a detachment of the Merwara batallion was formerly stationed.
Gauhaná	गौहना	A village and tank. Connected with <i>gau</i> a cow.
Goram	गोरम	The highest hill in the district named after a man now deified whose temple stands on the top. He was the son of Sathu, after whom the village of Sathukhera is named, and the most remarkable action of his life appears to have been his abduction of a neighbouring beauty. He carried her to the top of this hill while the pursuing father and his friends were driven back by the bees that swarm on the precipice on either side of the hill. These bees are still called Goram's bees.

Gorandíá	गोरंडीया	A tank. Gori is soil of a reddish colour.
Goríkádah	गोरीकादह	Dah is a pool and <i>gori</i> a pretty woman.
Gadhálákhá	गुढालाखा	A village. Gadha is a hamlet, and in the south takes the same place that <i>bária</i> does in the north. Lakha is a man's name.
Gondiágwár	गोंदीयागवार	Gondia is a man's name. Gwár is a hamlet in the jungle where cattle are penned.
Gophára	गोफारा	A tank. The cave shaped.
Gupháwálá	गुफावाला	A tank. The cave one.
Ghemarará	घेमरड़ा	A tank. Ghemar is the place where buffaloes roll, see lewa.
Ghorákhandá	घोड़ाखंदा	The sculptured horse. A hill so called from its fancied resemblance.
Golmathára	गोलमथारा	The peak of the gol tree ( <i>Sterculia ureus</i> ).
Gondá ká bálá	गोंदा का बाला	A tank. The stream of the gonda tree ( <i>Cordia miva</i> ).
Gorána	गोराना	A tank. The noisy one.
H.		
Hámelá	हामेला	A tank. Hama is Shama a name. S is always pronounced H.
Harelá	हरेला	A tank. Harel is the green pigeon.
Hatánkherá	हतांखेडा	A village; originally hatái or the place of meeting.
Hatorán	हतेडां	The place of tools.
Hetlá	हेटला	A tank. The one below.
I.		
Intiá	इंटया	A tank, so called as the clay of the bed dries into squares like sun-dried bricks.
J.		
Jagáwálá	जगावाला	A tank. Jaga is a man's name.
Jáláwálá	जालावाला	A tank. Jála ditto.
Jáliá	जालीया	Two villages and tanks from the jál tree ( <i>Salvadora persica</i> ).



Jaspálán	जसपालां	A hamlet. The place of profit (jas).
Jawájá	जवाजा	A tank and village. The tank was begun by Jiwa Gujar.
Jawásiá	जवास्या	A tank, from the quantity of jawása there.
Jhák	झाक	One of the old Magra villages said to be so called from <i>jhokáí</i> , a robber (ján jhok karná to risk one's life).
Jhámuranál	झामुड़ानाल	A pass to Marwar. Jhámura is a heavy iron hammer used for breaking stones. Nál is a valley passable for cattle.
Jhámpádah	झांपादह	A tank. The pond of the waterfall.
Jhuntrá	झुटड़ा	A village. Corruption of Chauntra a platform.
Jodhá kí holí	जोध्या की होली	The place where Jodha lighted the holi fire.
Jogíberá	जोगीबेरा	The jogi's well (bera).
Jogísáthrá	जोगीसाथरा	A tank. Sathra is the grass bed on which a jogi sleeps.
Johar kherá	जोहरखेड़ा	A village and tank. Jor is the original name which means a grass reserve, usually called bíra; on the site of this village was a <i>thakur's</i> grass reserve.

## K.

Kábrá	कावरा	A village. Spotted.
Kábrá dántá	काबरादांता	The spotted ridge.
Káchhbalí	काक्खली	A village. Corruption of Kachheli or where the Kachhis live.
Kachnár ká thák	कचनार का थाक	The kachnár ( <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> ) clearing.
Kemurwálí	केमुरवाली	A tank. Kemur is a tree ( <i>Stephigina parviflora</i> ).
Kákrod	काकरोद	A tank. Kakrod is land containing many stones, connected with kan-kar— <i>cf.</i> chiknor and chikna.
Kál	काल	A tank. Kál is famine.
Káláadah	कालादह	A village. Black pool.
Káládará	कालादड़ा	A village. Kálá black, dará a sand hillock.

Kálágumán	कालागुमां	A village. Kálá a man's name. Gumán proud. Referring to the story of its foundation.
Kalálía	कलालीया	A village, where there was formerly a still. Kalál is a distiller.
Kálánáđá	कालानाडा	A tank. Kálá is a man's name and náđá is a small embankment. Náđí is a small embankment behind which there is cultivation and náđá is one behind which there is none (see Bindi dho kí rapat).
Kálátán	कालातां	A tank. Kálár is a clan of Rawats.
Káláṭolá	कालाटोला	A tank. Kálá black, ṭola a round rock.
Káliawás	कालीयावास	A village and tank. The village on the black (rock).
Kálídhár	कालीधार	The black ridge. Dhár is connected with dhuná (see Dhingá ka dhuná). To say Síún dhár dhár chalí hai means that the boundary follows the ridge.
Kálíkánkar	कालीकांकड	A village and tank. Corruption of Kálíkákar. For kákar, see Dholí-chát.
Kalínjar	कालींजर	A village and tank. Accepted derivation <i>kalank</i> , defect, <i>jharná</i> to sift out. There is a very old tank embankment here, and over the village a high hill with a shrine near the top. The story connected with them is that a Ráni of Jaipur having no son visited an ascetic who lived in the hill, and through his influence got her desire. The embankment was built as a thank-offering. Rajíawas the other village sharing in the tank is named after the same visit (see Rajíawas and Beáwar.).
Khánuwálá	खानुवाला	A tank. The (clay) quarry. In this country clay is rarely found but in the beds of tanks.

Karántiá	करांतीया	A village. Karánt is a large saw worked by two men, here applied to a ridge.
Kátarhetlí	कातरहेतली	A tank. Below the Kátar (pass).
Kaṭílá	कटौला	A tank. Kaṭla is a slab of stone used for roofing.
Kekaríyá	केकड़ीया	A tank. With many crabs in it.
Khádíyá kherá	खाड़ीयाखेड़ा	A village. Khaḍḍa a low lying place.
Kháncháberí	खांचाबेरी	Beri is diminutive of bera, a well, and kháncha is applied to an imperfect thing. A field would be kháncha if there were some waste land in it.
Khángadántá	खांगदांता	The serrated (khánga) danta. Khánga is applied to a serrated ridge when the teeth are uneven, and kirána when they are even.
Khárá	खारा	A tank. Salt.
Khárábálá	खाराबाला	A tank. The salt stream.
Kháripát	खारीपाट	A tank. The salt flood.
Khárrá kherá	खारडाखेड़ा	A village. Khár 'salt.' Rá is a very frequent termination originally diminutive in sense.
Khátarláin	खातरलाई	A tank. Apparently named from the quantity of manure (khát) washed into it in the rains.
Khedí ká kherá	खेड़ी का खेड़ा	A village. Khedi a jungle tuber that is eaten, scientific name (?)
Khejarlá	खेजडला	A village. Khejra the <i>Prosopis spici-gera</i> .
Kherá daṇḍ	खेड़ाडंड	A village. Daṇḍ an earthen embankment.
Khokrá	खोकरा	A tank. Khokra is old as applied to things. Dokra is old as applied to men.
Khorchínál	खोड़चीनाल	The valley, dangerous to traverse.
Khormál	खोड़माल	A village. The plain, dangerous (to get at).
Khormál ká chaurewálá	खोड़माल का चौड़ेवाला	A tank. Chaura is a plain—for khormal see above.
Khosíá	खोसीया	Khosna is to take away, hence euphemistic for stealing. At this place a mahajan was robbed.



Kotkíráná	कोटकीराना	A village. Kot a fort and kíráná serrated. See Khangadanta.
Kotrí	कोटड़ी	A village. A thakur's thana or guard-house is called a kotri hence the name.
Kumṭághatí	कुमटाघाती	Ghatí a pass. Kumṭa is the <i>Acacia rupestris</i> .
Kundíá	कुंडिया	A tank. The deep pool.

## L.

Lasánía	लसानीया	Two villages and some tanks. The grindstone, literally iron sharpener.
Lálpurá dhanár	लालपुराधनार	A village. Lalpur from a man's name. Dhanár from dhan, 'wealth' which means now cattle.
Láprárodá	लापरारोदा	Either lapra 'broad' and roda 'a rocky ravine,' or possibly the first part of the compound is from the lampra grass.
Lewá kí gwár	लेवा की गवार	Gwar is a hamlet for herding cattle in the jungle and lewá is mud, earth used for plastering a wall. H. लेपना Sansk. लिप.
Lohkhán ká mu- thará	लोहखान का मु थारा	The peak of the iron mine.
Loranwálá	लोरंवाला	A tank. Loran a class of Rajputs.

## M.

Mákaṭ	माकट	Makat or Mangat is a high hill called after a deified man whose shrine is on the top.
Málákí nímri	माला की नीमड़ी	Mála, ním tree.
Málnái	मालनाई	A tank in village of Naí. Mál a cultivated plain.
Mámájí	मामाजी	A tank. Mámá is the deity of threshing-floors.
Mánderá	मांडेडा	A village. This name, Mandlán and Mándawas are all connected with Mandara temple.
Mánelá	मानेला	A tank. Máná a man's name.

Margará	मरगड़ा	The ridge commences from Magra which is applied to the whole district either as the Magra or Magra Merwara.
Mátánwálá	माटांवाला	A tank from which potter's clay is taken, máti is the local word for earth.
Málrádebi	मालरादेवी	Málrá is riches and at this spot some small amount of treasure was found a few years ago.
Merián	मेड़ियां	Two villages. Merí is a balcony on a house, hence applied metaphorically to a hill inhabited.
Mewásá	मेवासा	A village. Mewási is the local form of Maveshí cattle.
Míálákhet	मयालाखेत	Possibly this might mean the field in the centre but the local explanation is that it is called after one Mesha which is pronounced Meha. It is the name of a hamlet.
Minkíawás	मिनकीयावास	A village. Minkí a cat.
Modákákar	मोड़ाकाकर	A tank. The bare flat rock. Moda is a bold man ; for kakar see Dholi-chat.
Modámúl	मोड़ामुल	For Moḍa see above. Múl is a hiding-place for shooting.
Modiágwár	मोड़ीया गवार	The bare hamlet.
Modijhángar	मोड़ीभांगर	A tank. The bare lopped tree. For Moda see above. Jhángar is a corruption of chángá which as applied to a tree, means lopped. The idea is cutting, thus the mark cut at the corner of a field at survey is a chángat.
Morangá	मोरंगा	A tank. Moranga are the tops of the feathers of the peacock which spread into a circle, hence applied to any thing beautiful (qu. morangya).
Morchámagri	मोरचामगरी	Magri is the little hill, and morcha is a defensive work.
Morvánía	मोरवान्या	A hamlet. The place of peacocks.
Morváníaghátí	मोड़वांनीया घाटी	The twisting pass. Morna to twist.

## N.

Náharpurá Nái	नाहरपुरा नाई	A village. Náhar, a tiger. Two villages close together, one known as the small and the other as the large Nái. Originally Niái, justice. From these villages several inhabited sites have sprung, spreading round for miles; to the villagers of the old home the disputes of the new settlers were referred, hence the honorific name.
Nauliápag Nirjalá	नौलीयापग निरजला	A tank. The feet of the mungoose. A tank. The name of the date on which founded.
Oráyá	ओराया	O. A tank. The one of loss.
Pachmatá	पचमता	P. Pach, five; matá, conspirators. The name of a hill on which are five rocks in a position suggesting men taking counsel.
Pádábagar	पाड़ाबगड़	A tank and village. The buffalo's (pádá) cave (or waste).
Pádá ká thák	पाड़ा का थाक	The buffalo's clearing. Thák is an opening in the jungle, it may have long grass on it.
Páðal ká thák Pákhariyáwás	पाडल का थाक पाखरीयावास	The talc (páðal) clearing. A village. Corruption of Bhákarwas, from Bhákar hills.
Palání Pálrán	पलानी पालरां	A village, from palán, a camel saddle. A village. This name, and Palri another village, are connected with the word páli a cowboy.
Párunárapat	पालुनारपट	A tank. For rapat, see Bindidhoki rapat. There is a local deity worshipped by swinging, hence the name páruná (pálná).
Paníháron kí ghátí	पनीहारीं की घाटी	The water-carriers' pass.



Panwáriá	पंवाड़ीया	A tank. (Also one part of a certain village is so called.) Panwár is a bush of which the seeds are used in medicine ( <i>Cassia tora</i> ?).
Páotíá	पावटीया	A tank. In the bed of it a páotí (Persian wheel worked by the feet) was formerly used.
Pátíán	पाटीयां	A tank. Pátí is the name of the wooden slate used in fields, and is now applied to long narrow fields.
Phutel	फुटेल	A tank. The one often breaking. Phutá, broken.
Piparlá kí baurí	पीपरलाकीबावड़ी	The pipal tree well.
Píplí	पीपली	A village. The pipal tree.
Píplíápání	पीपलीयापानी	The pipal tree water.
Putímál	पुटीमाल	A doubtful name, probably from pútí, a small bee, and mahl, a swarm. Pútí is the smallest bee as bhanwr is the largest.
R.		
Ráelán kherá	रायेलांखेड़ा	A village. Reil is the local form of raiyat, a dependant. The servants of the Khán of Athun lived here.
Rájarláí	राजरलाई	A tank. Rájá a man's name.
Rájíáwás	राजीयावास	A village. Founded by the rájá whose ráni built the Kalinjar embankment (see Kalinjar).
Ránelá	रानेला	A tank. Rána is a man's name.
Rámsar maholá	रामसर महोला	A village. Rám is the god. Sar was originally the name of a tank in general, but is now confined to natural sheets of water. Maholá = maílán inside.
Ránáthán	रांनाथां	A village. This illustrates the genesis of names and the survival of the fittest. The village has been several times abandoned and again refounded. The last time the villagers called it Ranathan after an ancestor, thinking this would bring luck. Col. Dixon called it Bhag-

		wánpura for the same reason. This latter name appears only in official papers, the former is the local name.
Ránkhar	रांखड़	A tank. Ránkhar is an uncultivated bush waste.
Rapatsalla	रपटसल्ल,	A tank. For rapat, see Bindidhoki; rapat. Salla is a man's name.
Rátábhátá	राताभाटा	A tank. Rátá is red and bhata stone.
Roḍdah	रोडदह	A tank. Roḍadah, the pool of the ravine. This tank is the same village as Jhampadah.
Roherá kherá	रोहेड़ा खेड़ा	A village. Roherá is the <i>Tecoma undulata</i> .
Rupáhelí	रुपाहेली	A village. Rupá a man's name and helí the local form of havelí a house.
S.		
Sádarláí	सादरलाई	A tank. Sáda a man's name.
Sámbharká thák	सामभर का थाक	The Sambhar's clearing.
Sámel	सामेल	A tank. The one in front.
Sámetá	सामेटा	A tank. The collector.
Sáṅḍbhágá	सांडभागा	A tank. Sáṅḍ is the name of the male of any animal, the story of this tank is that a bullock fell here and was killed.
Sáṅkrábhátá	सांकड़ाभाटा	A tank. Sáṅkrá is narrow, the meaning is thus the narrow pass between the stones.
Sargánw	सरगांव	A village. Formerly there was a natural lake here. See Ramsar Mahola.
Sarmálián	सरमालीयां	A village close to Sagánw. Mailan = inside.
Sireryán	सिरेडियां	A village. <i>Sar</i> (Sansk. <i>swara</i> ) means a voice, and this hill is so called as in troublous times a watchman was set on the hill. See also Saroṭh and Tejasání.
Sároṭh	सरोठ	A village. Sar = a voice, see Sireryán.
Sarúpá	सरुपा	A village in the jungle. Beautiful.

Sátpáli nál	सातपालीनाल	Páli has several meanings. A cow-boy, a boundary of a field, a field itself, a share divided off; also a turn, or watch, in rotation as in mounting guard. The word has here the last of these meanings, and the pass which is one of the most important leading into Marwar is so called as the watch and ward was divided between seven villages. Dewari Piprelu, Kot, Basí etc.
Sawájna Chain-purá	सवाजनाचैपुरा	A village. Sawajna is a corruption of Suhejna the <i>Moniya pterygosperma</i> . Chainpura is the village of comfort so called, as it was originally on the hill, but has now come into the plain, hence the <i>chain</i> or comfort.
Sameliá	समेलीया	A village. Two streams join here.
Semlá	सेमला	A village. From the semal tree <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> .
Sendrá	सेंदड़ा	A village. Damp sandhills (darra).
Sáhpurá	साहपुरा	Two villages. Being founded by Col. Dixon, they were called Sahibpura, the present name is a corruption.
Shaíkháwás	शैखावास	A village. Corruption of Selawas. [?] Sela a man's name.
Siályá	सीयाल्या	A tank. Siála is the kharif crop as unálú is the rabi, and this tank only waters the kharif.
Síliberí	सीलीबेरी	A village. Beri is diminutive of bera, a well. Síli is cool. Selí is the cold wind that blows after rain in the winter months.
Sírmán	सीरमां	A village. Founded by two men in partnership.
Sírolá	सीरोला	A tank. Held in partnership by two villages.
Sírolághátí	सीरोलाघाटी	The pass held in partnership.
Suraj paul kí nál	सुरजपोल की नाल	Paul means a door or entrance, this is therefore the village of the gate of the sun.



Súlía kherá सुलीया खेड़ा A village. Súlí is a stake, or the pole of a gallows, and is here used for a high place.

## T.

Tarká तरका A tank.  
Tāṭiyá टाटीया A tank. Tatia is a disease allied to mange which attacks human heads, the hair falls off, and the scalp is covered with sores. Applied here in the meaning of worthless.

Teja Sání तेजसाणी Tejá, the watchman. A hill formerly used as a watch tower by Chang. Teja was a famous scout. See Sireryan and Saroth.

Tejarlai तेजरलाई A tank. Teja a man's name.  
Tíkhliá तौखल्या The pointed rock (see Chuklia).  
Telrá टेलरा A village. Standing on a hillock (ṭíla).

Thurían थुरीया A village. Thor the *Euphorbia* bush.  
Thuríanká ṭekrá थुरीयां का टेकरा The *Euphorbia* bush hillock.  
Thuníthák थुनीथाक A village. Corruption of kohnithak. Kohni = an elbow, and thák a clearing.

Tibáná टीबाना A village. From ṭiba = rising ground.  
Togí टोगी A village. Corruption of Ṭonki from tonk a hillock or a hill.

## U.

Ubániaghátí उबाणियाघाटी Ubánía means to go bare feet. And this name refers to a thief who escaped by this pass.

Umrbaórí उमरवावड़ी A village. Baori is a large well with steps leading to the water. Umr is a gular tree, *Ficus glomerata*. In official records this name is spelt with an ain !

Umrkighátí उमरकीघाटी The pass of the gular tree.

Undwá उडवा A tank. Unḍa deep.

Usaría उसरिया A tank. Made in *usar* land (locally called *uhar*).